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## PRESSING FORWARD

To Santiago--Shafter's Forces Are Within Three Miles of the City,

WHICH IS A VERY GRATIFYING PERFORMANCE

To the Officials at Washington--Reinforcements Arrive and More on the Way--Barbed Wire Fencing Used as a Means of Defense by the Spaniards--American Soldiers Provided with Wire Cutters--It Will be a Desperate Task to Clear the Way--Extension of the Blockade.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.--It was very late in the day when the first dispatch with two days came to the war department from General Shafter, but the news was regarded as so good that there was no disposition to complain. It disclosed a very satisfactory rate of progress on the part of General Shafter towards the town of Santiago itself, and apparently he has gained all this ground, and has come within three miles of Santiago without suffering any losses since the bloody skirmish of Friday last. Altogether the performance is regarded as very gratifying by the department officials here.

As near as can be gathered from the brief dispatches, the American army is now at the fork in the road, one branch of which leads to Santiago and the other to Morro Castle at the entrance to the harbor. General Shafter is thus free to move in either direction, according to the demands of the campaign. With the 1,300 men who reinforced him yesterday on the Yala, and the additional brigade that will reach him by tomorrow, it may be possible to make even more rapid progress in the advance upon Santiago, as these men can be relied upon to relieve the main body of troops from the necessity of keeping open the line of communication between Shafter and his base at Balquid. Meanwhile further reinforcements are being prepared and dispatched as rapidly as the best energies of the department can direct, and it is believed that several thousand men sailed from Tampa to-day directly for Santiago.

**Barbed Wire Obstruction.**  
The department has had in mind the difficulties of the campaign that are just developing to the public eye, such as the use for the first time in civilized warfare of barbed wire fencing as a means of defense, and acting upon the advice of some of our army officers who were in Cuba while the fighting was confined to the Spanish and the insurgents, a certain number of men in each regiment have been provided with wire cutters and charged with the duty of cutting down these fences, so as to permit the advance of the troops. It will be necessary to shell out the force defending these wire chevaux de frise before they can be cut, unless the men in charge of that duty are to be unduly exposed to danger. This will involve a larger use of field artillery than would be required in ordinary warfare. The officials here have been forehanded as to these details, and in fact have provided for the use of barbed wire by our own forces, having sent about 150 tons of this wire with General Merritt's expedition.

**Extending Blockade.**  
The lines are being tightened around Cuba, and it will soon be impossible for even small quantities of food or war supplies to reach the Spaniards there. The proclamation issued to-day extending the blockade to the south coast and to San Juan, it is believed, will accomplish this result. On the south coast the Isle of Pines will be cut off as a transfer depot for cattle and food supplies coming from Jamaica and Central America. By closing San Juan harbor the Spaniards will lose the last chance of smuggling war supplies to Cuba, and the future operations of the army and navy looking to the occupation of the island of Porto Rico will be materially advanced by the establishment of a successful blockade.

**Cadiz Fleet at Port Said.**  
There was no further word from the Cadiz fleet to-day, though it is still known to be lying at Port Said under pretext of repairing one of the torpedo boat destroyers. The delay on the part of the Spanish fleet has not stopped the preparations for the sending of the Eastern squadron, under Commodore Watson, to the Spanish shores. The commodore is hastening with all speed southward on the Newark to join and confer with Sampson off Santiago. It has been known to our government for some time past that the Spanish government was trying to obtain possession of the splendid modern armored cruiser O'Higgins. Our agents, however, have watched these negotiations carefully, and our government has been finally satisfied that they have failed. It is needless to say that the result was agreeably received here, as the gravest complications might have resulted from the sale of a warship by a neutral power to Spain.

## THE AMERICAN ADVANCE

Crawling Closer to Santiago--20,000 Reinforcements Have Arrived in the City. Spanish Loss in Friday's Fight was 77 Killed and 89 Wounded.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)  
AT THE FRONT, on the Rio Guama, Monday, June 27, noon, per the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, via Port Antonio, Jamaica, June 28, Tuesday, (forenoon), via Kingston, Jamaica, 12:35 p. m.--The American front has been advanced beyond the first crossing of the Rio Guama about a mile and a half, and the Spanish line of entrenchments, under General Lawton's brigade, from the road to Santiago de Cuba. The Third Brigade, under General Chaffee, the Seventeenth, Twelfth and Seventeenth regiments, holds the trench, with his command lying across the road and river.

The first brigade, the Eighth, Twenty-second and Second Massachusetts, under General Evan Clarke, lies on the left flank, slightly in the rear and the

second brigade, the First, Fourth and Twenty-fifth, occupies the opposite position on the right flank.

General Wheeler with the cavalry is in the rear between Sevilla hills and the Rio Guama. A strong line of outposts is maintained ahead. General Chaffee's brigade, with 3,000 Cubans under General Aguirre, and several hundred under Colonel Gonzales was skirmishing towards the city this morning. The Cubans had several slight skirmishes with the Spaniards stationed on the hills on the American right flank and our auxiliaries occupied the block-houses in that vicinity which were evacuated before daybreak by the Spaniards. The latter retreated towards Santiago de Cuba. No fatalities are reported.

General Lawson, General Chaffee and General Wheeler have thoroughly reconnoitered the Spanish position and with the aid of information furnished by the Cubans, have very good maps of the roads and defenses of the city. Much information has also been obtained from Spanish pacificos who have slipped out of the city and given themselves up in the hope of getting food. They report great starvation and distress in Santiago. They say the Spanish troops are on short rations, and that all the supplies are being held for their use.

**Spanish Loss in Friday's Fight.**  
The sick in the hospitals, the pacificos say, are suffering from lack of food, and they also report that SEVENTY-SEVEN SPANIARDS WERE KILLED AND THAT EIGHTY-NINE WERE WOUNDED AS THE RESULT OF THE ENGAGEMENT ON FRIDAY LAST WITH COL. WOODS' AND YOUNG'S COMMANDS.

The most startling information obtained from the pacificos is that since the advance began almost 20,000 Spaniards have arrived at Santiago de Cuba. This statement is made on the authority of General Lawton, and he is also of the opinion that General Pando may be able to effect a junction with General Linarez at Santiago de Cuba.

There are two forts of considerable importance within the Spanish lines, Punta Blanco, at the southern end of the bay and Santa Ursula at the southeast corner. On the road to Caney, on the north, is another fort. There are about 450 men in each of these fortifications and stretching around the whole city are nine barbed wire fences, fifty yards apart, while just inside these are lines of rifle pits. Outside, to the eastward about two miles beyond the American outposts is a line of entrenchments extending from the northern extremity of the city to Morro castle.

A little west of south, a distance of about seven miles from General Lawton's headquarters, lies Morro castle. The road to within a few hundred yards of the batteries at the rear of Morro was reconnoitered yesterday afternoon by General Chaffee and several members of his staff. The Cubans believe that if the water supply of the city can be cut off, Santiago will have to yield at once. They say that Admiral Cervera's entire fleet except the torpedo boat destroyer Terror is in the harbor. Gen. Lawson is inclined to disbelieve the reports that guns have been taken from the ships to strengthen the defenses on land. He says it would be impossible for Admiral Cervera to reach the position of the American army with his big guns from where the Spanish ships lie.

**No Battle for Several Days.**  
No aggressive movement by the Americans is anticipated for several days. The road to the base of supplies must be greatly improved before the onward movement can be safely made.

At present it takes the quartermaster's department to the utmost to get provisions and ammunition. Last night one pack train arrived with supplies sufficient to last until to-night and as this dispatch is being written another train of ammunition is coming in. A train of ammunition has reached Gen. Chaffee's brigade and a battery of galling guns and dynamite guns attached to the rough riders has been moved to Gen. Wheeler's camp.

There were no alarms last night. Many of our officers are amazed as they have looked for resistance to our advance. Gen. Calixto Garcia with 3,000 men who landed yesterday is expected to reach the front to-day. The Americans are in excellent spirits and there is a remarkable lack of sickness.

General Wheeler who made a reconnaissance for half a mile beyond the skirmish lines this morning, finding that he was unable to secure the desired view through the luxuriant tropical foliage dismounted and climbed a tree. A major general of the United States army in the forks of a tree surveying the Spanish outposts through his field glasses, was a spectacle that gave some idea of the wonderful energy of the dashing ex-Confederate cavalry leader. This fact of agility in a man sixty-two years of age, put to blush many a younger officer of his own staff.

**SHAFTER AT THE FRONT.**  
Arrives at Juraguá and Proceeds to Confer with General Wheeler.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)  
JURAGUA, Province of Santiago de Cuba, June 27, Monday, per the Associated Press Dispatch Boat Wanda, via Kingston, Jamaica, Tuesday, June 28--10 a. m.--Major General Shafter in command of the United States army of invasion, arrived here on board the transport Segurana, from Balquid, with Col. John Jacob Astor, Captain Stewart Brice and Lieutenants Milay and Noble and his staff, at about 2 o'clock this afternoon. He was met by General Bates, who was superintending the landing of commissary supplies in the surf.

General Shafter, in full uniform and wearing a straw helmet, was mounted on a large, handsome horse, and rode through the town, surveying the scene of the landing operations and the camps of the troops. He halted for a moment

before the cottage which serves as the headquarters of the Cuban insurgents, and where Generals Garcia and Castillo paid their respects to the American commander. About an hour later Gen. Shafter struck on the road to the front in order to consult with Gen. Wheeler and the division commanders and look over the field of operations before Santiago de Cuba. The general said he would probably return to the Juraguá headquarters to-night.

Permanent hospital arrangements are to be provided at Juraguá at once.

The troops are in good camps, on high ground overlooking the sea. The nights and mornings are cool and pleasant, but the mid-day sun is hard on the unaccustomed troops in the marches over the hills. The medical men say that if the campaign is short the troops will go through in good condition.

The movements of the troops to the front are steadily going on. The American and Cuban infantry and cavalry and long lines of mule pack trains and batteries of artillery choke all the roadways over the hills to Santiago de Cuba.

## WATSON'S SQUADRON

Will be Ready to Sail in Four or Five Days--Will Go Whether Camara Proceeds to the Philippines or Not.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 28.--All the members of the cabinet were present at to-day's meeting with the exception of Secretary Day, who is out of the city. At its conclusion it was stated that the work of supplying Commodore Watson's squadron with ammunition, coal and provisions preparatory to its departure for Spain was progressing satisfactorily, and that in all probability the squadron would be ready to sail in the course of the next four or five days.

The impression which seems to prevail in some quarters, that the sending of this fleet to Spain is intended solely to prevent Admiral Camara from sailing to the Philippines is erroneous. There is no question that this move has been under consideration for some time, and it is the fixed intention of the government to send the vessels to Spanish home waters, whether Camara's fleet proceeds to the Philippines or not. If it returns and comes within striking distance of Commodore Watson's powerful squadron it is confidently expected by the President and the members of the cabinet that it will be crushed, thus utterly destroying Spanish power on the sea. Should it continue its course to Manila, Admiral Dewey's squadron is regarded as abundantly able to maintain the honors it won on May 1.

The arrival at Manila of the transports with troops from San Francisco has not yet been reported, nor is the news expected for some days. The dispatch boat which left Manila just before the expected arrival of the transports will have to return to Manila and again return to Hong Kong before anything late can be known.

Nothing from Santiago was read at the cabinet meeting to-day. General Shafter and Admiral Sampson have full authority as to when and how they shall attack, and therefore the time when the decisive engagement will take place depends upon circumstances known only to themselves.

A member of the cabinet in speaking of the general war situation said that everything was progressing to the satisfaction of the administration, arms and equipments were being provided at a rapid rate, and nothing of a disquieting nature had been received from any quarter.

## LIEUT. BLUE'S TRIP

Of Investigation on Shore--Cervera's Ships Are All in Santiago Harbor. Sampson's Warning to His Fleet.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.)  
OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Monday, June 27, via Kingston, Jamaica, June 28.--8 a. m.--Lieutenant Victor Blue, of the auxiliary gunboat Suwanee, returned to the fleet to-day from another investigation trip ashore. He reported that Admiral Cervera's ships are all in the harbor. With the exception of one torpedo boat destroyer they are at anchor and show no signs of activity.

Lieutenant Blue went ashore on Saturday to the west of Morro castle, accompanied by some Cuban guides. He advanced until about two miles north of Cabanas and almost up to the enemy's batteries. He travelled sixty miles and rejoined the Suwanee this morning. At one time the lieutenant was at a Cuban outpost, separated only by 400 yards from a Spanish outpost. "They popped away at each other all the time," said Lieutenant Blue, "but I do not think the Cubans hurt the Spaniards very much, and I know the Spaniards did not hurt the Cubans."

Lieutenant Blue was able to accurately locate the position of each of Admiral Cervera's ships.

Rear Admiral Sampson warned his fleet this morning to exercise great care in shooting at the hills east of Morro castle, pointing out that the American army had advanced, and that our own troops might be deployed on the hillside.

It is hardly likely that any serious action will be taken by the navy until Wednesday. By that time the army is expected to be ready for another forward movement.

The dynamite gun of the Vesuvius fired three shells last night. They fell in the vicinity of Morro castle and the eastern batteries.

During the night a loud explosion occurred on shore near Aguaduro. It is believed to have been caused by the Spaniards trying to blow up the railroad trestle near that place. It is now said that Juraguá may be selected as the permanent coaling harbor for the fleet.

Gustave Weidick, an ordinary seaman, belonging to the flagship New York, was drowned yesterday. The New York was coaling in front of Morro castle from the collier Alexander, when Weidick jumped from the collier in an attempt to get on board his own ship. He fell between the flagship and the collier and sank at once. The body was not recovered.

The Dolphin has gone to the Havana blockade and the Helena and the Yankton have gone to the southern blockade.

A bulletin issued to the fleet by Rear Admiral Sampson yesterday, said: "From a report made by one of the wounded, a nephew of Surgeon Berryhill, of the flagship New York, a considerable part of the damage to our troops on Friday last was done by seven millimeter machine guns manned by seamen so that there would seem to be some probability in the report of the use ashore of the crews of Admiral Cervera's squadron."

## CAMARA'S FLEET

Still at Port Said and Very Likely to Remain There.

repairing of the machinery of the torpedo boat destroyer Audaz would take at least a week.

The Buenos Ayres, Isla de Panay, Covadonga and Colon have been removed to berths assigned to ships likely to make a long stay. The captain of the Pelayo has landed his sick. Coaling, the taking on of supplies and the employment of native stokers are prohibited, pending a decision by the Egyptian government.

LONDON, June 28.--A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Port Said says:

"A distinguished naval officer who has examined Admiral Camara's ships carefully laughs at the idea of Admiral Camara attempting to reach Manila. The Spaniards, he says, are wise to keep the fleet out of the American's way. The battleship Pelayo and the armored cruiser Emperor Carlos Quinto are in scandalous disrepair, indeed are hardly seaworthy, while it will be impossible for the torpedo boat destroyers to get far. The Spaniards cannot keep the engines trimmed."

## AT CAMP THOMAS.

Twenty-Seven Regiments Will Form the Moving Force to Sail from Tampa.

CHICKAMAUGA, Chattanooga National Park, Ga., June 28.--The order issued Sunday to immediately equip and prepare fifteen regiments of the First corps to form an expeditionary force was revoked by Major General Brooke to-day. This does not change the plan to prepare for an expedition, however, since the revoking order affects more especially the transfers that were named in the former orders. It provides that instead of fifteen regiments being immediately equipped and prepared for active field service and the natural inference prevails among the best posted army officers at the park that the entire force will be off for Tampa or other seaports within a week or ten days, or as rapidly as transports can be procured.

Among the regiments included is the First West Virginia.

## Supposed Spanish Spies.

ATLANTA, June 28.--Four supposed Spanish spies reached Fort McPherson to-day. One of them is private Frederick J. Glenhart, of the Fourth army corps. He is supposed to have entered the army to enable him to carry on his secret operations without attracting suspicion. The three other suspects are officially known as Thoribio Negrin, a deserter from the Spanish navy; Jose Martinez and Juan Rodriguez, alias "Spanish John." They are thought to have been obtaining information about the fortifications at Tybee for the use of their government.

## AS TO STAMP DUTIES.

Collectors' Duties in Case of Non-Arrival Stamp July 1.

WASHINGTON, June 28.--In response to numerous inquiries from collectors of internal revenue as to their duties in case of the non-arrival by July 1 of a supply of stamps, the commissioner has issued a general circular in which he calls attention to the provision in the law contained in section 12 of the act which seems to meet the situation. The language "where no collection district is established" is construed to be the same as if it read "where no stamp agency was established," and when for that reason it was impossible to procure the stamps and where the failure to affix them was not due to any wilful design to defraud the United States, the taxpayer may be relieved by the collector from payment of the penalty.

Taxpayers, however, are admonished that this urgency regulation does not in any way excuse them from the duties imposed upon them by the statute with reference to procuring stamps for all instruments and things required to be stamped under schedules A and B of the new act, and neglect to perform any of the requirements thereof, except for unavoidable reasons, will subject the taxpayers to the penalties provided therein, and they will be strictly enforced.

## OHIO COAL TRUST

On Its Last Legs--Railroads Charged with Being Agents of West Virginia Operators.

CLEVELAND, O., June 28.--A local paper says: "The life of the great Ohio coal trust hangs in the balance. The trust may become a thing of the past before many days, owing to the alleged failure of some of the railroads interested to keep the agreement to which they were bound when the trust was organized. Last fall the Ohio coal operators and coal carrying railroads combined in one vast company under the name of the Central Coal and Coke Company."

"The coal operators charge the Wheeling & Lake Erie, Baltimore & Ohio, and Cleveland, Lorain and Wheeling, all of which are members of the trust, with acting as agents of the West Virginia operators. The other railroads in the trust follow this charge with a claim that the three roads mentioned are carrying more than their percentage of coal. The officers of the trust recently demanded that the three roads turn the amount of coal carried above their allotment to the trust. The demand was flatly refused. If the three roads cannot be brought into line the trust will collapse."

"Coal men," said a prominent coal and railroad operator, who is an official of the trust, "are selling below cost, and this cannot last long. A general repudiation of the Chicago agreement will result if the trust breaks, and one of the greatest strikes we have ever known will follow."

## Death of Dr. Reger.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., June 28.--Dr. A. G. Reger died at his residence here this morning from disease of the kidneys and other complications. He was born near Philippi, educated here and graduated from the Fairmont state normal school. He afterward studied medicine and graduated from Jefferson College, Philadelphia. He was about forty-four years of age, and leaves a wife and one son.

## Big Brick Contract Awarded.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

FAIRMONT, June 28.--After a most exacting test the city council of Morgantown awarded the contract for the paving brick to the Glade Fire Brick Company, of this place. This is a very large contract, as that city recently voted bonds for paving its streets.

## Bankruptcy Bill Goes to President.

WASHINGTON, June 28.--In the house to-day the conference report upon the bankruptcy bill was adopted by a vote of 134 to 58 and the measure will go now to the President.

## SIGSBEE'S SERVICE

To the Navy in Defeating the Spanish Gunboat Terror.

IT HAS BEEN A MENACE TO SAMPSON'S FLEET

And a Terror in Imagination to All Naval Men--The Vicious Little Boat Made a Dash at the Unarmored Cruiser St. Paul--The American Vessel Hit Her Three Times, and She Had to be Towed Into San Juan Harbor in a Sinking Condition.

WASHINGTON, June 28.--The navy department to-day posted the following bulletin:

"Admiral Sampson reports that the Yala arrived to-day and discharged her troops."

Captain Sigsbee reports that on Wednesday afternoon while off San Juan, Porto Rico, he was attacked by a Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Terror. The Terror made a dash which was awaited by the St. Paul. The St. Paul hit the Terror three times, killing one officer and two men, and wounding several others. The Terror dropped back under cover of the fortifications with difficulty, and was towed into the harbor in a sinking condition, where she is now being repaired. Later a cruiser and a gunboat started out but remained under protection of the forts.

In defeating the Terror, Captain Sigsbee rendered a most important service to our navy and indeed to all navies. He has not only deprived Sampson's fleet of apprehension of an attack in the rear some dark night by this vicious little boat, but he has demonstrated that an auxiliary cruiser is amply able to take care of herself against a torpedo gunboat, showing that the offensive power of this craft has been very much overrated.

The torpedo gunboat was an untried quality in naval warfare up to this time. Swifter than a torpedo boat, seaworthy, and possessed of the armament of which the torpedo boat is void, the torpedo gunboat has been a terror in imagination to all naval men. The presence of such a Spanish gunboat, the Temerario in the river Platte in the pathway of the Oregon on her cruise around South America, was for several weeks a cause for great anxiety at the navy department. Now Captain Sigsbee has shown that with an unarmored cruiser armed with only 5-inch guns, the torpedo gunboats are not feared, at least not in daylight.

The Terror is of English build, having been turned out at Clydebank in 1896. She is a low lying steel craft with steel funnels, is of 370 tons, 220 feet long, 22 feet beam and 5 feet 6 inches draft. The boat is filled with engines and boilers, her horse power being 6,000, capable of driving her at a speed of 28 knots with Normans boilers. While the ordinary torpedo boat carries only a little one pounder gun the torpedo gunboat is armed with a formidable battery for a vessel of her size, consisting of two 14-pounders, two 6-pounders and two 1-pounders, all quick firing and having two 14-inch torpedo tubes on deck.

The other Spanish cruiser referred to by Captain Sigsbee in his report as joining in the attack upon the St. Paul is supposed here to be the Alfonso XII, an iron rigger built in 1887, of 3,000 tons. While an old vessel she has a pretty good battery made up of fourteen Hotchkiss guns of various calibers, five machine guns and two torpedo tubes.

As soon as Captain Sigsbee's report came to hand the officials at the navy department immediately recalled the fact that the Spaniards had last week sent out a bulletin describing the flight of an American cruiser before two Spanish vessels off San Juan, and that particular engagement was identified as the same referred to by Captain Sigsbee.

## SERIOUS SITUATION

Of the Spaniards at Manila--Many Descriptions of Native Troops and the Position of the City is Untenable--Insurgent Successes.

MADRID, June 28.--4 p. m.--The government has received the following dispatch from Captain General Augusti, dated from Manila on June 23: "The situation is still grave. I continue to maintain my position inside the line of blockhouses, but the enemy is increasing in numbers, as the rebels occupy the provinces which are surrendering. Torrential rains are inundating the trenches, rendering the work of defense difficult. The numbers of sick among the troops are increasing, making the situation very distressing and causing increased desertions of the native soldiers."

"It is estimated that the insurgents number 20,000 armed with rifles and 10,000 armed with swords, etc."

"Aguinaldo has summoned me to surrender, but I have treated his proposals with disdain, for I am resolved to maintain the sovereignty of Spain and the honor of the flag to the last extremity."

"I have over 1,000 sick and 200 wounded."

"The citadel has been invaded by the suburban inhabitants, who have abandoned their homes owing to the barbarity of the rebels. These inhabitants constitute an embarrassment, aggravating the situation, in view of the bombardment, which, however, is not seriously apprehended for the moment."

According to other advices, the emissaries sent out to seek General Monet's column of a thousand men, returned after a fruitless search.

Captain General Augusti's family is still in the hands of the insurgents. General Benito, with a thousand soldiers has surrendered. His soldiers, most of whom are natives, joined the insurgents.

A majority of the detachments in the island of Luzon have surrendered, owing to their lack of food, though some succeeded in escaping.

Numerous Spaniards including the governors of Batanga, Laguna and Bulacan, have taken refuge at Cavite.

The rebels who are besieging Manila exceed 25,000 men.

The city is completely isolated and the arrival of the Spanish squadron is anx-

iously awaited, for the position of Manila is untenable.

Small rebel craft navigate the bay, conveying prisoners to Cavite.

## THE FOURTH EXPEDITION

To the Philippines Will be Started Early Next Month.

WASHINGTON, June 28.--The understanding at the war department is that the total number of regulars and volunteers which will be dispatched to Manila in command of Major General Merritt will approximate 21,000 men. Of these 10,000 already have left San Francisco in three separate expeditions. With the troops now at San Francisco, and those on their way to that city the remainder of the eighth corps will be made up.

The fourth expedition to the Philippines is scheduled to start somewhere between the 6th and 10th of July, and arrangements for it are making at Washington and at San Francisco. The fifth, and probably the last of the series of expeditions, the officials now hope to see launched on its way by the first of August, the expectation being that some of the transports used in the first expedition will have returned from Manila before that time and be ready to start again across the Pacific with American troops aboard.

## GENERAL MERRITT WILL SAIL

On the Newport for the Philippines This Morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 28.--Major General Merritt has abandoned his headquarters at the Phelan building and to-day formally turned over the office to Major General Otis. Gen. Merritt notified his staff officers that they must all have their baggage aboard the steamer Newport to-night, and clerks and messengers attached to the various offices of Gen. Merritt's department were ordered to go aboard the steamer to-night.

Gen. Merritt announced that he would embark at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning and hopes to issue orders to sail before 10 o'clock, as the Newport is ready to sail.

It was intimated at headquarters this morning that Gen. Merritt's plan is not to wait for transports, which can only average ten knots an hour, but to hurry into Honolulu, get on coal and proceed on to Manila as soon as possible.

Six galling guns mounted on carriages have been fixed on the upper deck of the Newport and the guns of the Astor battery and the Third United States artillery are close at hand.

The Astor battery and the Third regiment marched on board to-day. They were all in heavy marching order, and presented a fine appearance. They were accorded an enthusiastic ovation as they marched through the city streets on the way to the water front.

The Alger light battery from Wyoming, 122 men and three officers, arrived at Camp Merritt to-day. All through last night and to-day a large force of men worked to prepare the transport steamer Valencia for sea. It was nearly 5 o'clock this evening when orders were given to "cast off" and with a mighty cheer from the crowds on shore and the 700 Dakotas gathered on her deck, the vessel swung into the stream. The Valencia is not a slow boat and although very heavily loaded, expects to reach Honolulu only a few hours after the four vessels which left port yesterday.

## Capt. Franzheim Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, June 28.--The senate in executive session to-day made the following confirmations:

United States volunteer infantry, Seventh regiment.

To be major--James R. Branch, of Virginia.

Fourth regiment.

To be captain--Albert A. Franzheim, of West Virginia.

## West Virginians Honored.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, June 28.--Among the recently commissioned officers in the Fourth Immune regiment is Charles L. Beatty, to be the captain of a company. Capt. Beatty is a West Virginian. He spent his youth in the state, residing in Marion county, but now claims Washington as his home. He commanded for a time one of the best companies of the District national guard, and is admirably equipped for his new duties in Uncle Sam's service.

## Never Thought of Asking It.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

WASHINGTON, June 28.--Senator Elkins authorizes the statement that he has never asked nor thought of asking that the First West Virginia nor any West Virginia regiment be sent to Washington to guard the public buildings, nor for any other service here. In the first place, there is no occasion for having troops sent here and there is the additional reason that the senator has not sought in any wise to influence the location of the soldiers.

## Fairmont Depot Robbed.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligence.

FAIRMONT, June 28.--Some time after midnight last night thieves entered the Baltimore & Ohio railroad depot and rifled the baggage and such express matter as had not been delivered. They did not try the express safe, as they were frightened away.

## Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair weather; warmer, southerly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, partly cloudy weather; warmer; light variable winds, becoming southerly.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schmitt, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. .... 79 2 p. m. .... 85  
9 a. m. .... 80 7 p. m. .... 82  
12 m. .... 83 Weather--Changeable